

WEATHER FORECAST.

Increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day;
tomorrow unsettled with probably snow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 24; lowest, 14.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 112—DAILY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1922.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was
best of The Sun intertwined with it, and
the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better
and sounder newspaper than ever before.

LAMONT SAYS LOAN TO GERMANY WON'T BE FOR REPARATIONS

No Chance for Action Until
Settlement Is Made
With Allies.

NO BILLION AND HALF

Tells Foreign Relations
Council Only Small Is-
sue Is Considered.

PUBLICITY DEPRECATED

Officials Say Assumption of
Help to Europe Is
Sufficient.

Thomas W. Lamont, partner of the
firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., made it
clear last night at the dinner of the
Council on Foreign Relations at Sher-
ry's that not only is no large loan to
Germany contemplated now, but that
when a loan is made it will be of
small proportions and not intended to
enable Germany to meet her repara-
tions debts.

Mr. Lamont was an added speaker
at the dinner, at which Elihu Root
presided and where phases of the Eu-
ropean situation were discussed. He
said:

"Neither the firm of which I am a
member nor any other bankers are
about to make a loan of a billion and
a half to Germany.

"I want also to deny a report that one
of the newspapers brought to me to-day
that the State Department had sent the
German Ambassador to confer with Mr.
Morgan. The State Department did not
send the German Ambassador.

"The papers have been filled with ar-
ticles regarding the loan to Ger-
many, and such a loan has been de-
scribed as if it were a panacea. There
is nothing of that kind existing in the
situation.

"When Mr. Morgan and I told the
German Ambassador that a loan was
impossible we did not refuse such a loan,
but we gave the reasons why it was
impossible to float such a loan. The
reasons are patent to you. They do not
lie within the province of the banker.
He can only mobilize the situation.
When we say that the loan is impos-
sible, we mean that the situation of this
country would not consider such a loan
and would not buy bonds of Germany
at the present time, and we could not
in good faith recommend such invest-
ment. The reason is that Germany is
not in any position at the present time
to inspire our people with confidence to
buy its bonds.

Conditions for a Loan.

"Bankers are unable to perceive the
possibility of such a loan at the present
time. The first thing on the program,
as the bankers see it, is the settle-
ment of the reparations problem, the
fixing of a definite sum so that Ger-
many will be aware of her obligation.
Following the fixation of this sum, Ger-
many must get out on a period of defa-
ult. There may possibly come with
that a scheme of the Allies for the
supervision of such default, includ-
ing the administration of Germany's
customs.

"When those things are done, then I
can imagine American investors will be
prepared to lend money to Germany, not
on a grand scale, but enough to help
her over the hill. Even if that is borne
in mind, I doubt that Germany will be
lent a sum sufficient to discharge her
reparations debts.

"All of us have the utmost sympathy
for France. The investors of the United
States have confidence in the thrift of
the people of France and they will be
glad to lend her on a large scale, but I
do not opine that the situation of Ger-
many in the near future will be such
that Germany will be enabled to borrow
money in order to take these sums and
meet her reparation obligations.

"The Debt Refunding Commission bill
has been referred to as hampering our
relations to our creditors. It prevents
the Americans from showing to their
Allies what the spirit of the people of
this country have in their heart to ex-
press.

"The original bill gave the Secretary
of the Treasury the power to refund the
debts, but a Congressional amendment
put this power into the hands of a re-
sponding commission and provided that
the debt could be refunded if the entire
amount were paid in twenty-five years
and that an interest of 4 1/2 per cent.
be fixed. This is a hampering provision,
and until it is changed it will be impos-
sible to arrive at a satisfactory conclu-
sion with the government debtors on the
other side."

Mr. Lamont also touched on the
conditions of the debt refunding bill,
which made mandatory the payment
within twenty-five years of the for-
eign indebtedness, and said it was in-
tentional to deny all governments on
the other side until these conditions
had been changed. The same subject
had been spoken of by John Foster
Dulles, who was a member of the
Reparations Commission.

Continued on Page Six.

American Intermediary May Settle Straits Rift

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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ACRNE, Dec. 19.—Ambas-
sador Richard W. Child be-
came active tonight in a
would-be intermediary between the
Allies and the Turks on the straits
question. He called on Ismet
Paasha, and then was visited by
Lord Curzon, the two remaining to-
gether a long time. Later it was
announced that Ismet would have
a statement to make exclusively to
the American correspondents to-
morrow. One version of Mr. Child's
mission is that he asked the Turks
to yield to the Allies in the inter-
ests of peace; the other that he
had indicated to the Turks the idea
that America saw no necessity for
much of the machinery in the al-
lied plan, including the straits com-
mission, and felt it were better
merely to have Turkey give guar-
antees in the treaty to keep the
Dardanelles and the Bosphorus
open and unfortified.

ALLIES AT LIMIT OF STRAITS CONCESSIONS

Only One More Meeting,
British View; an Ultima-
tum, Say French.

ENGLISH FLEET FEARED

Both Turks and Russians Re-
fuse to Yield on Re-
strictions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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LAWRENCE, Dec. 19.—The new Straits
plan put in by the Turks has brought
them to tight grips with the Allies.
The final bout in this strategic struggle,
affecting the whole future course
of European history, seems fixed for
tomorrow. Lord Curzon indicated as
much to-day when he refused to mod-
ify further the allied plan and rejected
both the Russian and Turkish plans
proffered yesterday, saying solemnly:
"We have reached the limit of our
concessions. From further discussion
nothing more can ensue, and we shall
therefore have one more meeting—
and only one."

Amiral Lacaze, former Minister of the
French Marine, speaking for the French
side, said: "To-day's decision is an ul-
timate. I myself handed them the text
of our decision, which I marked as fi-
nal."

While these statements do not pre-
clude the Allies veering from this im-
passe while they go on to other mat-
ters, which course is thought likely, the
stiffened attitude of the Turks as em-
phasized on the straits and other mat-
ters is causing the greatest anxiety for
the continuance of the conference. The
Russians are not the only ones respon-
sible, it is believed. Speeches made two
days ago in the Ankara Assembly,
wherein the Turkish delegation here
were blamed for allowing the Allies to
play with them, seem to be another
cause.

British Sea Power Feared

The struggle over the straits is a fight
both Turks and Russians are making
against the potential power of the British
fleet. All the other nations are put
to one side, though tacitly agreeing to
support the British. The Turks see in
the straits the possibility of the British
fleet still having control over the
straits, because the allied plan does
not permit them to fortify the Euro-
pean side of the sea of Marmara,
where the channel lies.

The Russians fear that if Great Brit-
ain should declare war upon Russia, a
British fleet would be able to steam up
the straits unopposed under the clause
that says the limitation to three light
vessels for each Power "shall not be
applicable to a belligerent Power to the
body to handle state and public utility
in the Black Sea." This more and more
appears the crux of the struggle, the
Russians seeing in it a direct menace,
and the British insisting upon it for
the maintenance of their eastern
possessions against the Russians.

The Allies rejected utterly the Rus-
sian plan for closed straits, with light
vessels allowed through for benevolent
purposes, as being entirely inadmissi-
ble for it would create a closed Black Sea,
against which the Allies stand irrevoca-
bly opposed.

Secondly, they told the Turks their
plan was unacceptable in that on many
points it still would give Turkey con-
trol of the straits in peace or war, but
principally because of the Turkish stipu-
lation restricting the allied fleet to three
vessels, individually but collectively, to the
size of the Turkish navy in the Marmara
Sea and on account of the clause pro-
viding for the fortification of the Euro-
pean side of that body of water.

Thirdly, they refused to give the Turks
any further guaranty for the protection
of the demilitarized straits beyond that
which was given in the same name
that exercised in the case of the Aegean
islands; whereas the Turks want each
Power separately to give a guaranty.

Continued on Page Six.

SMITH NAMES STAFF AND WORKS ON PLAN OF HOME RULE BILLS

Berry to Become Adjutant-
General and Wanamaker
Chief of Staff.

TAMMANY MURMURING

Faithful Fear Idol Cannot
Supply All Deserving
Democrats Jobs.

'AL' DIFFICULT OF ACCESS

Transit Measure Will Provide
for Cities to Have Many
Buses as Wanted.

Alfred E. Smith, Governor-elect, an-
nounced yesterday his intention to ap-
point Charles White Berry of Brook-
lyn as Adjutant-General of the State
military forces and the selection of his
military staff, with Col. Rodman Wan-
amaker at its head. Mr. Berry has the
rank of Brigadier-General on the re-
serve list. He served as Adjutant-
General during Mr. Smith's first term
as Governor.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany
leader, was at the Fourteenth street
headquarters yesterday. Worried be-
cause they are unable to reach the
Governor-elect and to get any satisfac-
tory regarding jobs, the politicians
took their troubles to the chief. That
was as far as they got. Mr. Murphy
told them to hand in their applications
and endorsements and he would send
them along to "Al."

Tammany isn't quite the happy fam-
ily one would expect to find after such
a victory as was recorded last election.
There are mutterings of discontent in
the Wigwag. Mr. Murphy is not lining
up the jobs the way "the boys" ex-
pected. It is next to impossible for the
faithful to break through the line at the
Biltmore Hotel and present individual
cases. There doesn't seem to be any-
thing like the patronage many expected.

Takes Task Seriously

The Governor-elect is taking his pro-
spective task seriously. After a few
hours of listening yesterday he again
was compelled to go into retreat to
work on his message. In addition, Mr.
Smith is in daily cooperation with the
legislative leaders and bill drafters pre-
paring the measures which will be sent
in as fast as completed.

Board of Estimate Gets Power

The bill will permit cities to set up
their own governing bodies as their
public service commissions with com-
plete power to deal with transit as they
wish. In New York that will mean the
Board of Estimate. City officials, such
as the telephone, will be a single headed
transit board to carry out the city ad-
ministration's wishes. The Miller com-
missions will be scrapped. A new State
body to handle state and public utility
will be empowered to create. As a
companion measure it is expected there
will be a bill permitting cities to estab-
lish all the bus lines they wish.

Complete List of the Military Ap- pointments follows:

National Guard—Col. Rodman Wan-
amaker, Reserve, New York city; Col.
John J. Byrne, Ninth Coast Artillery,
New York city; Col. James H. Howlett,
191st Cavalry, Brooklyn; Col. John S.
Thompson, 108th Infantry, Medina; Col.
Charles E. Walsh, Tenth Infantry, Al-
bany; Lieut.-Col. William J. Costigan,
Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York city;
Major Frank A. Conklin, 108th In-
fantry, Brooklyn; Major John H. O'Connor,
Seventy-first Infantry, New York city;
Major William Schroeder, Fourteenth
Infantry, Brooklyn; Major William O'Leary,
112th Infantry, New York city;
Capt. Patrick J. Walsh, 102d Engineers,
New York city; Capt. Ogden J. Ross,
108th Infantry; Troop Capt. George C.
Lieber, Jr., 101st Field Artillery, New
York city; First Lieut. Vincent A.
O'Neill, Fifty-second Field Artillery, Broo-
oklyn; First Lieut. Paul Lorch, 36th
Infantry, Bronx.

Storm Holds Up Berengaria

Gen. Harries and Wife Board Her
On Cherbourg in Gale.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 19.—A violent storm
compelled the liner Berengaria, from
New York December 19, for Cherbourg
and Southampton, to remain off shore
here all night, postponing the land-
ing of her passengers here until this
morning.

Major Gen. George H. Harries and
Mrs. Harries, who wished to board the
Berengaria on their way to London, ven-
tured out at midnight at the height of
the storm on a French Admiralty cutter.
The cutter was tossed about and some
of her windows blown out, but finally
made the Berengaria safely.

CALIFORNIA, Through Sunny South, via
San Francisco, Most Concocting
Spectacular Trains, Thru tourist car from
Washington, Southern Ry system, 100 W.
120 W. Tel. Bryant 3005-4-5.

Santa Arrested as Traffic Blocker Despite Howls of Many Children

Several hundred children protested
yesterday when Policeman William
Martin arrested Charles Flynn of 122
West 158th street, who was working
as a professional Santa Claus at Ar-
rietta and Bay streets, Tompkinsville,
Staten Island. The policeman said
that Flynn was blocking traffic.

Many children followed the police-
man and Santa Claus to the police
station at Stapleton, a mile away,
where Flynn was formally charged
with interfering with traffic. The
children complained that Santa Claus
was not being treated right and that
if the police interfered they might not
get presents on time.

Yielding to their pleas, the police
called Magistrate Featherstone at
West Brighton and arranged for
Santa Claus to plead. Then the chil-
dren went all the way to court at New
Brighton, where the Magistrate dis-
missed the complaint, but told Flynn
he would have to get a permit before
he would be allowed on the streets as
Santa Claus again. In the meantime
many parents on Staten Island had
called the police to notify them of
missing children who had not returned
from school.

Flynn said the Tompkinsville Board
of Trade had employed him to go
about the streets and find what chil-
dren wanted for Christmas.

YOUTH SHOTS GIRL; CAUGHT, KILLS SELF

Kids Life Wrapped in Por-
tieres With Detective's Arms
Gripping Him.

WEDDING PLEA REJECTED

Girl Says, 'If I Die Find the
Name of My Sweetheart;
He Shot Me.'

Urbano Miranda, 23 years old, a
young artist, of 232 West 100th street,
walked for two hours late yesterday
afternoon in front of the apartment
house at 76 East 109th street, wait-
ing for his seventeen-year-old sweet-
heart, Lola Toro, to come home. The
neighbors, who had seen him court-
ing the girl for more than a year,
joked him but he paid no attention.

At 6 o'clock the girl came and met
Miranda. They talked for a few min-
utes and then she turned to leave him.
According to the story that she told
Detectives Enright and Lynch of the East
104th street station, later the youth
stopped her as she stood on the stoop
and said:

"This is the last time I am going to
ask you. Will you marry me?"

Mrs. Toro said that she would not
marry him, and he drew a pistol from
his pocket. As she turned the knob of
the door he fired twice, both bullets en-
tering her neck. She fell, and Miranda
pushed the pistol in his pocket and ran
east on 108th street.

Neighbors carried Mrs. Toro into the
apartment of her brother, with whom
she lives, and summoned Dr. Berenson
of Knickerbocker Hospital. He was
bending over her when the detective
arrived.

"Do you know who shot you?" Detec-
tive Enright asked.

"If I die," the girl said, "ask my sis-
ter-in-law the name of my sweetheart.
He shot me."

Mrs. Toro became unconscious and
was sent to the hospital, where it was
said later that she probably would die.
The detective took the sister-in-law in
an automobile to 232 East 100th street,
the woman having told them that she
did not know the sweetheart's name, but
did know him by sight and knew also the
house that he lived in. They went to
the top floor of the house to the Mir-
anda apartment and went in.

There were five people in the room, the
boy's father and mother and several of
his brothers and sisters, but the boy
himself was not seen. Mrs. Toro's sis-
ter-in-law said that she pointed him
out as the shooter, but she did not see
him and the detective said that he
knew him and knocked his arm up.

Miranda was wrapped in the por-
tieres, with the arms of the detective
firmly gripping him through the cloth.
He was handcuffed on one arm, loom-
ing and Enright and Lynch heard a shot.
Then the boy's struggles ceased and
when they unwrapped the portieres the
detectives found that he had shot him-
self in the head. He died almost in-
stantly.

Relatives of the wounded girl told the
police that Miranda had been trying for
some time to get his sister-in-law to
marry him, but that she had insisted
upon waiting because of her age.

TIRED OF NUDE TATTOO, LET'S TRAIN SEVER ARM Former Waiter Confesses Act Was Deliberate.

Because he was tired of a brightly
tattooed figure on his right arm, James
J. Scanlon of Shenandoah, Pa., placed
a ye Peterbilt on the New York
track in Newark Sunday night. A trainman
driving freight cars found Scanlon be-
hind the track with his right arm sev-
erely injured.

My view of the scene was at a ca-
feteria in New York. He is declared to
be in a serious condition mentally as
well as physically.

WALLACE IS IN FAVOR OF PACKERS' MERGER

See No Objection to the Ar-
mour-Morris Deal.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Secretary of Agri-
culture Wallace, who was here to-day,
was sparing in his comment on the pro-
posed merger of Armour & Co. and Mor-
ris & Co., slated to take effect New
Year's Day.

He was asked if the Government had
given complete approval to the merger,
which has met no unfavorable reception
from Federal executives.

SPLIT OF FARM BLOC ON NORRIS MEASURE HELP TO SHIP SUBSIDY

Efforts in Senate to Take
Up Agriculture Bill
Prove Futile.

SOCIALISM SEEN IN IT

Tabling of Nebraska Sena-
tor's Motion Is Expected
To-day.

CREDITS BILL FOLLOWS

This Form of Farmers' Relief
May Displace Shipping
Measure.

Threat to Sidetrack

After he was convinced that the farm
bloc was all set to place over the
Norris bill, Senator Jones (Wash.), in
charge of the subsidy, announced that
unless an agreement could be reached
soon to vote on the Norris motion he
would move to lay the proposal on the
table.

"I hate to resort to such drastic
steps," he said, "but in order to let
any action on this matter, I may be
forced to take such steps."

Advocates of the ship subsidy say they
have enough votes to table the Norris
motion.

Senator Norris explained the aims
and purposes of his bill in a desperate
effort to gain supporters. He asserted
that many governments have crumbled
because the rulers refused to listen to
the voice of the people. He said that
while one class, the Wall Street ben-
eficiaries, was reeking in wealth, the
farmers were crying for help and were
in a deplorable condition.

"The Wall Street gang," he added, "is
spending its time in stock dividends to
the amount of \$1,000,000,000 so as to
escape taxation."

He admitted his bill was revolutionary
and would provide a new venture for
this Government.

Chairman McLean (Conn.) of the
Banking and Currency Committee urged
the Senate not to act upon the Norris
bill "and attempt to relieve the farmer
piecemeal." He said his committee ex-
pected to report a rural credits bill with-
in a few days which would give real
relief to the farmers.

Credits Bill Will Win

While all indications point toward the
defeat of the Norris bill because of its
objectionable features, the farm bloc
will not lose its fight for credits for the
farmers. Chairman McLean will report
his bill, which provides relief to the
farmers, but which is more acceptable
than the Norris bill, some time next
week, and there will be votes enough to
lay aside the shipping measure for its
consideration.

A vote probably will be taken to-
morrow on the proposal by Senator
Jones to lay aside the Norris motion to
replace the shipping bill with his rural
credits measure, but whether it will
be in the affirmative. Consideration of
the subsidy measure will continue until
Senator McLean reports out a measure
which will receive the overwhelming
vote of the Senate.

Senator Simmons (N. C.) told the
Senate he could justify a vote to take
up the Norris bill by the belief that it
was less objectionable than the shipping
bill. He expressed doubt whether the
banking and currency committee would
be able to report any rural credits leg-
islation before the first of the year. Sen-
ator Robinson (Ark.) expressed the
opinion that the Norris bill by amend-
ments could be whipped into shape so
as to aid the farmers materially.

Conservative Democrats like Under-
wood (Ala.), Williams (Miss.), Shields
(Tex.) and Myers (Mo.) will oppose
the Norris motion, while the more lib-
eral or radical of the party favor it.

Continued on Page Three.

Women's Patrol to Keep White Plains Walks Clear

ANNOUNCEMENT was made
at White Plains yesterday
that the civic section of the
Contemporary Club, a women's
social organization, will appoint a
"citizens' patrol" of its members,
which will act as a vigilance com-
mittee to see that sidewalks are
kept clean of snow and ice. The
plan was announced by Mrs. Bell
M. Knight at a meeting of Com-
mon Council.

The patrol, which will be made
up entirely of women, will report
all delinquent property owners to
Frank Jarvis, Commissioner of
Public Safety. The police, under
city ordinance, are supposed to do
this work, but they have too many
other duties, so the fair sex will di-
vide the city in districts and in-
spect the sidewalks after each snow
storm.

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HOUSE FIGHT OPENS ON TAX FREE BONDS

Resolution to Bar Them by
Constitutional Amendment
Debated.

BOTH SIDES SEE VICTORY

Mills Says Present Situation
Is Producing Larger Idle
Rich Class.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After a sharp
preliminary skirmish the House took
up to-day a resolution proposing an
amendment to the Constitution under
which issuance of tax exempt securi-
ties by the Federal Government and
the States would be prohibited.

Backed by the endorsement of Presi-
dent Harding and the Treasury, the
proposal was the center of a hard
fight, in which many Republicans op-
posed it.

Passage of the measure, offered by
Representative Green (Iowa), ranking
Republican of the Ways and Means
Committee, which reported it, will re-
quire a two-thirds vote of the House.
Opponents said to-night it would be
defeated, although leaders who caused it
to be brought up insisted it would go
through. Four hours of general de-
bate, allotted under a special rule giving
the measure right of way, had not been
concluded on adjournment to-night.

Speakers in Opposition

Republicans speaking against the
resolution were Representatives Gram-
ham (Pa.), ranking Republican of the
Judiciary Committee; Bacharach (N.
J.), a member of the Ways and Means
Committee; Grogan (Pa.), Cable (Ohio)
and Norton (Ohio). Representative
Crisp (Ga.), Democratic member of the
Ways and Means Committee, spoke for
it, and the speeches otherwise were
along party lines.

Chairman Fordney of the Ways and
Means Committee, Mr. Green and Rep-
resentative Mills (Rep. N. Y.) also of the
committee, urged passage of the mea-
sure, while Representative Garner (Tex.),
ranking Democrat of the Ways and
Means Committee, directed the fight
against passage and made the principal
speech.

With less than 100 members in the
Chamber Mr. Gramham carried the fight
into "enemy" ground by dealing out
speaking time to Republicans on his side
of the contest.

Throughout the debate the question
continually arose as to whether the
measure would invade the rights of the State
to control their own credits.

Calls Proposal Feels

"Already irreverent hands have been
laid upon that sacred document, the
Constitution of the United States," said
Mr. Gramham. "And I know of no more
pernicious proposal than this. It is an
effort to rob the State of one element
of its sovereignty."

Mr. Crisp said he was convinced that
if a stop was not put on tax exempt
securities the income tax law would be
nullified.

Mr. Bacharach, in opposing the resolu-
tion, said conferences with New Jersey
State officials had made him certain that
the effect would be bad, not only for his
State but for the nation at large.

Issuance of tax exempt securities is
unsound, "whether we look at it from
the fiscal, credit or social stand-
point," said Representative Mills. "From
the economic standpoint, he added,
they were 'indefensible.'"